

## The State Chronicle

BY CHRONICLE PUBLISHING CO.  
Every Morning Except Monday.

THE CASH PRICE OF CHRONICLE  
is \$6.00 per year; \$3.00 for 6 months;  
\$1.50 for 3 months.

THE BUSINESS OFFICE and Editorial  
Rooms of the CHRONICLE are on the  
second floor of No. 216, Fayetteville St.

COMMUNICATIONS RELATIVE TO  
the Business Department of this paper  
should be addressed THE STATE CHRON-  
ICLE, Raleigh, N. C., and all Drafts, Checks  
and Postal Money Orders should be made  
payable to "THE CHRONICLE PUB. CO."

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, - Editor.

D. H. BROWDER, - Bus. Manager.

HAL. W. AYER - Asso. Editor.

Equal and Exact Justice to all Men,  
of Whatever State or Persuasion, Re-  
ligious or Political.—Thos. Jefferson.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 21, 1890.

## DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

For Chief Justice of the Supreme Court:  
**HON. A. S. MERRIMON.**

For Asso. Jus. of the Supreme Court:  
**HON. WALTER CLARK.**

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE.

1st District—Geo. H. Brown, Jr., of Beau-  
fort.  
2nd District—HENRY R. BRYAN, of Craven.  
3rd District—SPIRIT WHITTAKER, of Wake.  
4th District—R. W. Winston, of Granville.  
5th District—E. T. BOYKIN, of Sampson.  
6th District—JAMES D. McIVER, of Moore.  
7th District—A. F. ARMFIELD, of Fredell.  
8th District—J. M. GRAY, of Burke.  
9th District—W. A. HOKE, of Lincoln.

## FOR SOLICITOR.

1st District—J. H. BLOUNT, of Perquimans.  
2nd District—J. M. GRIZZARD, of Halifax.  
3rd District—J. E. WOODARD, of Wilson.  
4th District—E. W. POU, Jr., of Johnston.  
5th District—E. S. PARKER, of Alamance.  
6th District—O. H. ALLEN, of Lenoir.  
7th District—FRANK McNEILL, of Rich-  
mond.  
8th District—B. F. LONG, of Fredell.  
9th District—W. W. BARBER, of Wilkes.  
10th District—W. C. NEWLAND, of Caldwell.  
11th District—F. I. OSBORNE, of Mecklen-  
burg.  
12th District—Geo. A. JONES, of Macon.

## FOR CONGRESS.

1st District—W. A. B. BRANCH, of Beaufort.  
2nd District—W. J. ROGERS, of Northamp-  
ton.  
3rd District—B. F. GRADY, of Duplin.  
4th District—B. H. BUNN, of Nash.  
5th District—A. H. A. WILLIAMS, of Gran-  
ville.  
6th District—S. B. ALEXANDER, of Meck-  
lenburg.  
7th District—J. S. HENDERSON, of Rowan.  
8th District—W. H. COWLES, of Wilkes.  
9th District—W. T. CRAWFORD, of Hay-  
wood.

## WAKE COUNTY TICKET.

For Clerk—JOHN W. THOMPSON.  
For Sheriff—W. W. PAGE.  
For Register of Deeds—S. M. DUNN.  
For Treasurer—L. O. LOUGHEE.  
For Coroner—Dr. A. J. BUFFALO.  
For Surveyor—H. A. CHAPPELLE.

## WAKE CO. LEGISLATIVE TICKET

For Senator—A. C. GREEN.  
For House of Representatives—W. B.  
UPCHURCH, GEO. W. DAVIS, A. M. SOR-  
RELL, and A. D. JONES.

## THE EDUCATION OF OUR WOMEN

PROF. CHAS. D. McIVER discusses a  
vital question in to-day's CHRONICLE—a  
question that ought to deeply interest  
every patriotic citizen of the State. He  
speaks boldly and earnestly and wisely,  
and we hope his enthusiasm will spread  
until all the people of the State will  
wake up to the duty that devolves upon  
them.

Sooner or later the girls will be ad-  
mitted to our colleges and university.  
In times past several ladies have taken  
the course at the University. Among  
them we may mention Mrs. C. P. SPEN-  
CER who, with her brainy brothers, mas-  
tered the course. Miss SIMMONS only a  
few years ago took the course at Wake  
Forest and passed all the examinations  
with high honors. And now we see that  
two graduates of Greensboro Female  
College—Misses NELLIE EDWARDS and  
CARRIE CARPENTER—have entered Trinity  
College to take a special course.

## THE END OF THE LOTTERY.

The Anti-Lottery bill will probably  
prove a death blow to the Louisiana  
Lottery. The new law prevents their  
using the newspaper as an advertise-  
ment medium, for no paper could af-  
ford to forfeit its right to use the  
mails for the sake of the lottery ad-  
vertising. Under this bill the individual  
who enclosed \$1 in a lottery through  
the mails for the purchase of a lottery  
ticket is liable to prosecution as an of-  
ficer or agent of the company would be  
for using the mails. It also prevents  
the company from using banks as its  
agents for the collection of registered  
letters. The penalty for using the  
mails is twelve months imprisonment.

I look forward to the time when the  
impulse to help our fellows shall be as  
immediate and as irresistible as that  
which I feel to grasp something when I  
am falling.—GEORGE ELIOT.

## HOME SPUN YARNS.

The Wilson Advance publishes a letter  
written by Mr. S. B. Avery, of Peters-  
burg, Va., who says that the price of  
peanuts is now higher than for five  
years, and predicts that the price will be  
still higher. Commenting on this the  
Advance says:  
"But with the price going up what  
will the small boy and the average dar-  
key do? And if the prices get high will  
our good friend Bishop Lyman be able to  
procure enough to put him to sleep? All  
these grave questions should be carefully  
considered before advancing the price.  
A friend of ours has promised to give us  
a bushel or two and if the Bishop's sup-  
ply runs short we are going to send him  
ours. We trust collections will be good  
enough for us to sleep without having to  
eat peanuts."

## THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

THE STATE HAS NOT DONE ITS  
DUTY BY ITS DAUGHTERS.

An Earnest, Vigorous and Able Plea,  
Supported by Facts, for the Educa-  
tion of Our Women.

It is not long before the next legisla-  
ture will assemble. No question will  
come before that body more important  
than the one about which I wish to offer  
a few suggestions in this communica-  
tion. I want to speak to the people of  
the State and especially to those who  
will represent them in the General As-  
sembly which convenes in January, on  
the subject of the education of women.  
I don't believe that it is generally  
known that the State and most of our  
churches discriminate against white  
girls in the matter of education.

But we have a system which generally  
makes education in our best colleges and  
universities in North Carolina possible  
on the following conditions:

To white boys, if they can pay (per  
month).....\$ 6.00  
To negro boys, if they can pay (per  
month)..... 6.00  
To negro girls, if they can pay (per  
month)..... 5.00  
To white girls, if they can pay (per  
month)..... 25.00

The white boy can go to any of the  
colleges without being required to pay  
anything but his board, and in some  
cases he can borrow money to pay that.  
He can pay his tuition after he leaves  
college. I have known boys at Chapel  
Hill to spend less than \$1 a month for  
board, and I hear that the same thing  
is true of all the colleges in the State.  
The average price of board paid by male  
college students in this State is little, if  
any, over \$10 per month. But the price  
of board in our leading female colleges  
is from \$15 to \$20 per month, which  
alone prevents an ordinary girl from  
entering them, even if the tuition  
should be free. A negro boy goes to  
Shaw University, which, by the gener-  
osity of the Northern Baptists and phil-  
anthropists, has an income almost equal  
to that of our State University, and  
pays only \$6 a month for board and  
tuition. His sister can go with him, if  
she desires, and pay only about \$5 per  
month. The same thing is true of other  
colleges for colored people. But when  
the white girl goes to our leading board-  
ing schools or colleges she must, as a  
rule, pay from \$20 to \$30 every month,  
and music and art will be extra.

But the strange part of it is that the  
white girls' faculty does not cost half so  
much as the faculty employed to teach  
the white boy, the negro boy or the  
negro girl. Why is this so?

In the first place I want to emphasize  
the fact that it is not the fault of the  
female colleges. They have done and  
are doing a great work for the State.  
They are obliged to charge high rates or  
they cannot run at all. They are totally  
dependent on the board and tuition  
paid by their pupils. None of our lead-  
ing colleges or universities for boys are  
at all dependent on these. The running  
expenses of a female college, including  
salaries of teachers, rent (which colleges  
for boys do not have to pay) and  
other numerous items, must come from  
tuition and board money. Therefore the  
rates must be high; and therefore only  
rich men's daughters, as a rule, can go  
to these schools; and therefore the  
courses of work are, and rightly so, ar-  
ranged to suit the class of patronage;  
that is a fashionable patronage; and  
therefore it would not be the best course  
for the ordinary girl to take, even if she  
could enter the schools. There will al-  
ways be a demand, however, for the best  
of these schools so long as there are  
fashionable people who want their  
daughters thoroughly educated in the  
accomplishments required by fashion-  
able society. But this is not what the  
average man in our present condition  
wants for his daughter, and if it was,  
he would not be able to pay for it. The  
average white girl whose father is not  
wealthy does not stand the ghost of a  
chance of entering a female college.

But what about her brother?

The State says to him, "I know that  
you are unable to bear the expenses of a  
first rate collegiate education. I must  
have well-educated men. The world has  
found by experience that its best think-  
ers come from among the middle and  
lower classes, and that they cannot get  
their education without help. First rate  
education is an exceedingly expensive  
thing. There is not a self-sustaining  
University or a self-sustaining leading  
College for men in all the  
world. Harvard University, with  
its 2,500 students, and with  
tuition rates more than double any  
charged in North Carolina colleges, gets  
from those tuition fees only one-sixth of  
her running expenses. The other five  
sixths is paid by philanthropists and  
friends of the institution. And so, I  
will pay four-fifths of your tuition, and  
I will do it in this way. You can go to  
Chapel Hill and be taught by a faculty  
that costs about \$25,000, \$30,000  
of which I pay, and the students  
will be required to pay about \$5,000 in  
tuition fees. Or, in other words, you  
will pay one-fifth of your tuition and I'll  
pay four-fifths. I do this as a matter of  
necessity. I cannot have well educated  
men unless they receive this help from  
some source, and, if you will take advan-  
tage of your opportunities, I shall con-  
sider my money, invested in your educa-  
tion, well spent. If you desire it, you  
can go to the Agricultural and Mechanical  
College, where even a greater propor-  
tion of your expenses will be paid. It is  
well equipped with fine buildings and  
apparatus and an expensive faculty. If  
you will get the appointment from your  
county, you can go there for only \$8  
per month. This will include your  
board. This is the place for you, if you  
want an industrial education.

But whether you decide to go to the  
University or to the A. and M. College,  
be careful not to let your sister go with  
you. I need educated men and must  
have them even if I have to pay four-  
fifths of their tuition, but I don't care  
whether women are educated or not.  
They don't need much education, and  
what little they need they may pay for.  
I consider a few dollars spent on a boy  
well invested, for I must have intelli-  
gent men, but what does a woman want  
with an education? The money would be  
wasted. The majority of women are  
mothers and have to take care of chil-  
dren. Education would be of no use to  
rearing these children. It is true that  
I've never known an intelligent mother  
to bring up ignorant children, and I  
have heard cranks say that the cheapest  
way to educate the next generation  
would be to educate those who are go-

ing to be the mothers of it, but I'm look-  
ing after the present. The Bible says  
"Take no thought for the morrow."

I have heard other cranks say that an  
industrial school is a more practical and  
useful thing for girls than for boys,  
and that you could teach woman's work  
in a house better than you could teach  
agriculture. That's all nonsense, though.  
I don't see what you could teach a girl  
in one of these schools except cooking  
and sewing and cutting and fitting, and  
telegraphing and typewriting, and de-  
signing, and few other unnecessary  
things.

My conscience hurts me a little some-  
times when I see boys go off to Chapel  
Hill, the Agricultural and Mechanical  
College, Wake Forest, Trinity and Da-  
vidson, where the State or some church  
pays for about four-fifths of their educa-  
tion, and see these boys' sisters left at  
home without any education because  
nobody will help them. But after all,  
I've about made up my mind that they  
don't need much education. In the  
words of one of my public school teach-  
ers in a public debate: "Taint their  
hemisphere to be educated, now; it's  
us men's hemisphere."

That is what the State says by its  
actions. I have merely interpreted its  
actions into words. And you, reader,  
are a part of the State.

And so the boy goes on to the Univer-  
sity or the Agricultural and Mechanical  
College where the State, in the name of  
patriotism, pays for most of his educa-  
tion. But the boy is not obliged to go to  
either the University or the Agricultural  
and Mechanical College. He can go to  
Wake Forest where he will have to pay  
only about one-fifth of the cost of his  
tuition, the other four-fifths being fur-  
nished by the interest on an endowment  
fund contributed by Mr. Bostwick, of  
New York and other friends of the Baptist  
church. He can go to Trinity where  
he will be similarly helped by men like  
Washington Duke and Julian S. Carr and  
other friends of the Methodist church.  
Or he can go to Davidson and be helped  
by the endowment which was contribu-  
ted largely by Dr. Chambers. But  
these churches have practically said to  
the girls, we have no help for you. We  
will pay for your brothers' education. We  
need them. But if you want an educa-  
tion you may pay for it.

What the State has done in the  
name of patriotism the church has done  
in the name of religion. The Lutherans,  
the Germans, the Friends and the  
German Reformed churches are the  
only ones so far that have treated  
women with any sort of fairness. I am glad  
that the Baptist church has begun to  
plan for helping the sisters of the boys  
who go to Wake Forest. I have not used  
the term "Higher Education of Women"  
in this article because it is not so much  
a change in the quality and extent of  
training given to girls that we need.  
What we need is cheaper education. We  
want it to be within the reach of the sis-  
ters of all the boys who now go to the  
universities and colleges. Comparatively  
few of our well-to-do men feel able to  
send their daughters to a boarding  
school longer than two years, though  
their boys spend four years in college.  
A boy's education is comparatively  
cheap, because the State, in the name of  
patriotism, and the churches, in the name  
of religion, and liberal men and women,  
in the name of philanthropy, have gone  
in partnership with the boy and agreed  
to pay for nearly all of his training. Is  
it possible that patriotism, religion  
and philanthropy will say that they  
will do nothing for the sisters of those  
boys they have so nobly helped?  
Not if they once see the truth as it is.  
I have too much confidence in humanity  
to believe it.

I believe the State is ready to do  
something in this direction. The ques-  
tion is what is it best for it to do.

It ought to do one of two things. As  
a matter of absolute justice it ought  
either to open the doors of the Univer-  
sity and the Agricultural and Mechan-  
ical college to women, or it ought to es-  
tablish a University for women in which  
there shall be literary, normal and in-  
dustrial departments.

If the State shall do this, it will not  
be long, judging the future by the past,  
before all the leading churches, in the  
State will follow suit.

I see that the Kings Daughters are  
asking for an industrial school for girls.  
I believe the training school and in-  
dustrial school ought to be established  
together. And I believe the State can  
do it with very little additional expense  
beyond what it is now paying.

The A. and M. College has lost a good  
part of its income by the recent decision  
of the Supreme Court declaring the Fer-  
tilizer Tax License unconstitutional. I  
see it claimed that it is possible for the  
Legislature to pass an act that is consti-  
tutional by which the main part of their  
revenue, lost by the recent decision, will  
again go to the college. But even with-  
out the Fertilizer and Drummer tax  
there will be next year about \$40,000  
available to the State for Industrial and  
Normal training. The recent act of  
Congress gives us \$17,500 the first year,  
I believe, and the amount will soon be  
\$35,000. Put it \$17,500. Then the  
Landscap is \$7,500. The appropriation  
for the Institutes for white teachers is  
\$4,000, and the appropriation for Nor-  
mal schools for colored teachers is \$8,000.  
Altogether this makes \$37,000 that must  
be used for the Industrial and Normal  
training of the two races. The National  
appropriation comes on the condition of  
the State's giving a part of it to the col-  
ored people.

In addition to the \$37,000 the Peabody  
Fund will probably give us about \$3,000,  
which would make the amount \$40,000.  
I think there have been other sources of  
revenue to the A. and M. College which  
would run up this amount to about \$50,000.  
It would go far beyond  
that, if there is any way of  
restoring the fertilizer tax. If  
it should be necessary, \$10,000  
could be taken from the public school  
fund for the purpose of training the  
public school teachers. This would not  
shorten the public school term in the  
State as much as one day in a year, and  
it would make the Industrial and Nor-  
mal training fund \$50,000 or \$60,000  
without one cent of additional tax on the  
people.

It would simply change the the direc-  
tion in which appropriations already  
made should be applied.

I don't believe that all this money  
should be spent on white boys, negro  
boys and negro girls to the exclusion of  
the white girls. A sufficient sum could  
be put aside for an Industrial and Nor-  
mal school for the colored race, and the  
both sexes will be admitted, as they are  
now admitted into the Normal schools.  
This, I think, is what was advocated by  
Rev. J. C. Price and other promi-  
nent colored men during the

Legislature. The rest of the amount  
could be divided between the Agricul-  
tural and Mechanical College and a Train-  
ing and Industrial School for white  
girls. Of course I would not desire in-  
dustrial College. I believe this  
is one way in which some help could be  
given to the white farmer's daughter in  
the State. Educationally speaking, she  
is an outcast now.

I KNOW IT IS A CRIME FOR NORTH CAR-  
OLINA TO GIVE \$60,000 or \$70,000 TO AID  
IN THE INTELLECTUAL INDUSTRIAL AND  
NORMAL EDUCATION OF HER PEOPLE AT  
THE UNIVERSITY, AGRICULTURAL AND ME-  
CHANICAL COLLEGE AND NORMAL SCHOOLS  
AND TO SAY THAT A WHITE GIRL SHALL HAVE  
NO BENEFIT FROM THE APPROPRIATIONS  
EXCEPT WHAT LITTLE SHE CAN GET FROM A  
WEEK'S INSTITUTE ONCE A YEAR. This is  
doubly criminal, when we consider that  
\$35,000 or \$40,000 is given exclusively  
to white boys every year by the churches  
at Wake Forest, Trinity and Davidson  
colleges, and a much larger sum is given  
annually to colored boys and girls at  
Shaw University, St. Augustine Normal  
School, Biddle University, Livingstone  
College and numerous other institutions  
whose names I do not know.

I would not take one cent from any  
of these institutions, but let the State  
do something for white women. What  
the friends of this movement want is at  
least one good training school for white  
girls.

I have written this communication in  
the hope that it may excite some dis-  
cussion as to what we had better do, and  
that every prospective legislator may  
give this question the attention that it  
deserves.

CHAS. D. McIVER.

ROYAL



BAKING  
POWDER  
Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. High-  
est of all in leavening strength.—U. S.  
Government Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

THE  
NEW SILKS,  
—DRESS GOODS—

—AND—

Dress Trimmings,  
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

We are positive that the  
display in these three de-  
partments has never been  
excelled by any of our pre-  
vious efforts.

## SILKS.

The most popular wears this season will be  
Bengalines, Faillie Francaise, and Eppelines.  
These we show in Blacks, as well as all the  
fashionable Autumn shades.

## DRESS TEXTURES.

The popularity of the new "Rough" faced  
materials is now ascendant, and, combined with  
Velvet and Silk and Passementaire, are capa-  
ble of the most surprising effects.

## DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Our showing of these important accessories  
to dress goods is simply wonderful. It is  
quite difficult here to give anything like a  
comprehensive idea of what we have; but  
among the latest things brought out are the  
Turquoise effects, Velvet and Tinsel Combi-  
nations, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.,  
RALEIGH, N. C.

WOOLLCOTT & SON.

## OUR SHOE STOCK FOR THE

FALL AND WINTER TRADE  
IS COMPLETE.

It was bought before the advance in shoes.  
We sell them as cheap as they can be bought  
of any first-class dealer, and can fit any size  
foot, from a baby to a jumbo that wears No. 13.

LADIES' \$1.00 Button Shoes and Child's  
Shoe at 45c and 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, and  
Men's Brogans at \$1.00.

OUR CLOTHING Stock for Men and Boys  
are all bargains.

OUR 50c Unlaundried Shirts cannot be sur-  
passed.

ALL SIZES of Misses Vests, from 22½ to 50c.

LADIES' VESTS, from 30c to \$1.50.

5,000 Pairs Children's Heavy Ribbed  
Hose, black and gray, at 10c a pair; worth 15c.

200 Cloth-bound Books, 50c; regular price  
\$1.50.

200 Dozen Ladies', Misses' and Boys'  
seamless heavy-ribbed Hose at 25c a pair;  
the best Hose ever offered for the money.  
Telephone 102.

WOOLLCOTT & SON,  
14 E. MARTIN STREET.

RALEIGH DYE WORKS,  
D. W. C. Harris, Proprietor.

Dyeing and cleaning and renovation of  
clothing a specialty. Fast colors guaranteed  
and warranted not to fade.

Work done by the latest devices and on the  
most approved plan.  
Gloves, curtains, plumes, feathers, and, in  
fact, everything cleaned and renovated and  
made as bright and soft as new.

Special attention to orders through mail.

Call on or write to  
"HARRIS DYE WORKS,"  
MARTIN STREET,  
RALEIGH, N. C.

McTIMMON, MOSELEY & McGEE.

— FULLY PREPARED —

— To wait upon the public for —

— Fall and Winter Goods —

THEY CARRY A FULL LINE

—OF—

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, VELVETS.

INFANTS' GOODS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

White Goods,

Linens, Towels,

Blankets, Quilts,

HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR.

DOMESTIC GOODS,

Umbrellas as Gossamers,

NOTIONS,

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

NEW DEPARTMENT.

SHOES, SHOES, SHOES.

THOROUGHLY RELIABLE.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

PATAPSCO

Flouring - - Mills.

1774. - - - - 1890.



Patapsco-Superlative

— PATENT —

THE PREMIER FLOUR

OF AMERICA.

MANUFACTURED FROM THE

CHOICEST WINTER WHEAT,

And makes bread famous for its

RICH, CREAMY COLOR

—AND—

Most Delicious Flavor

UNSURPASSED FOR

BREAD, BISCUIT OR PASTRY.

—ASK YOUR GROCER FOR—

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT.

MEADORA HIGH GRADE WINTER

PATENT.

ROLANDO CHOICE PATENT.

PATAPSCO FAMILY PATENT.

CAPE HENRY FAMILY.

PATAPSCO EXTRA.

NORTH POINT FAMILY.

CHESAPEAKE EXTRA.

BEDFORD FAMILY.

ORANGE GROVE EXTRA.

PIMLICO (Graham or Unbolted).

BALDWIN FAMILY.

MAPLETON FAMILY.

SEVERN MILLS EXTRA.

HOWARD MILLS EXTRA.